

XI. *Descriptions of New Species and a New Genus of South American Eumolpidæ, with Remarks on some of the Genera.* By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

[Read October 3rd, 1900.]

DR. HORN, in his monograph of the North American *Eumolpini* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xix. 1892), says in his introductory remarks:—"The *Eumolpini* are by no means an easy group to study. While the genera seem fairly well defined as to facies, permanent and sharply limited characters for their definition are not readily found. In fact, practical experience and a certain amount of empirical knowledge are important factors here as well as in many other places in the Coleoptera."

I can quite endorse his remarks, but may add, that in the study of the group, the difficulties as to the described species or at least a great many of them are much augmented on account of the authors not mentioning the sex they have been describing. In no other group of the Phytophaga is this more essential for the recognition of the species than in the *Eumolpini*, nor is the definition of the sexes very difficult as a rule; the males have in nearly every instance the anterior tarsi distinctly dilated or are otherwise distinguished, while the females very frequently have a more transverse thorax and more strongly punctured and often costate elytra. On account of this non-observance or ignorance of the sexes, authors have frequently described both as different species, and it is certainly remarkable that Lefèvre, who made the *Eumolpini* his special study, has in many instances neglected to state the sex, and has often given a totally insufficient description of a few lines, so that many of his species are unrecognisable by his descriptions. I have tried to avoid this in regard to the material now before me, and hope that at least the species described in this paper will be recognised with comparative ease; all of them are contained in my collection, but it is quite possible, that some may be identical with previously, but insufficiently, described species, which a comparison with the types only can decide.

CHRYSODININÆ.

Chrysodina diversicornis, sp. n.

Obscure dark greenish, antennæ flavous, the sixth, seventh and the terminal two joints black, thorax closely punctured at the sides, elytra not more strongly punctured in somewhat distantly placed rows, tarsi piceous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Of subglobular shape, the head minutely granulate and finely punctured, the epistome not separated from the face, antennæ short, the last five joints strongly thickened, the lower four joints fulvous, the basal two stained with black above, the following three joints and the apical two black, the 8th and 9th flavous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, narrowed towards the apex, the surface remotely and rather finely punctured at the disc, much more closely so at the sides, punctures of somewhat oblong shape, crowded near the lateral margins; scutellum broader than long, smooth; elytra punctured like the thorax, in rather regular but not very closely approached rows, the outer interstices near the margins slightly costate.

Hab. AMAZONS.

The general colour of this species is a very dark greenish æneous, with the underside and legs almost blackish, in the colour of the antennæ it differs also from any other species of the genus; the specimen before me is probably a female.

The genus *Chrysodina* contains species which are mostly of strongly rounded and convex shape and in which the antennæ have the terminal joints strongly thickened and the elytra more or less lobed at the sides below the shoulders. The sexes do not seem to differ in any marked degree and the species seem to be confined to South, Central and (in one instance) North America.

Chrysodina subcostata, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax remotely and rather strongly punctured, elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides strongly longitudinally costate.

Length 3 millim.

Head with some deep punctures above the eyes, and with a transverse

acutely raised ridge each side of the clypeus, the latter triangular, strongly punctured, antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous, terminal joints strongly thickened ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides obsoletely angulate below the middle, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the disc very convex, very remotely punctured at the middle, more closely and very strongly so at the sides ; elytra with an obsolete depression below the base, very strongly and deeply punctured in rows which have some additional punctures within the depression, the interstices at the sides and apex costate ; the under side and the legs black, the tarsi more or less piceous.

Hab. AMAZONS.

The black colour of this species, structure of the head, the very deep punctuation of the thorax and elytra and the costate interstices of the latter distinguish it from any of its allies ; I am not certain as to the sex of the specimen.

Chrysodina thoracica, sp. n.

Below blackish, above bright cupreous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi fulvous, head and thorax remotely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, finely so near the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head very remotely punctured, slightly strigose above the eyes, the clypeus with some deep punctures, antennæ with the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black, strongly thickened, the basal joint stained with piceous above ; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the surface very remotely and finely punctured, the basal margin accompanied by a row of closer punctures at the sides ; elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, very finely and remotely punctate-striate, the base at the sides more strongly punctured, the punctures extending upwards to the basal margin in front of the shoulders ; under-side and legs nearly black, the tarsi fulvous.

Hab. CAYENNE.

This small species may be distinguished from *C. servula*, Lef. and *C. semiaurata*, Lef. by the colour of the under-side and legs and by the very remote punctuation of the thorax and the elytra. I have received from M. Clavareau two specimens which I refer to the male sex.

Chrysodina laticollis, sp. n.

Bluish black below, above reddish cupreous, basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax broad, minutely and closely punctured, elytra finely and closely punctate-striate, the last interstice longitudinally convex.

Length 5 millim.

Fem. Of broad and robust shape, the head closely and finely punctured, the clypeus broad, subquadrate, more strongly punctured, its anterior edge nearly straight, slightly sinuate at each side, labrum blackish, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower five joints fulvous, stained with piceous above, terminal joints strongly thickened; thorax very strongly widened at the middle (in a longitudinal sense) greatly narrowed anteriorly, the anterior margin less than half the width of the posterior one, the sides strongly oblique, rounded, posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, accompanied by a row of small punctures at the sides, the surface finely and closely punctured, the interstices everywhere aciculate; scutellum broader than long, impunctate; elytra broad and comparatively short, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached, semi-regular rows, those at the base near the shoulders slightly larger, the last interstice near the lateral margins from the middle to the apex costate; below and the legs bluish black.

Hab. AMAZONS.

Larger, broader and more robust than most of the nearly similarly coloured species; the thorax broader and much longer than in *C. peruana*, Jac., the punctuation of the elytra finer and closer and the underside and legs nearly black.

Chalcophyma lefevrei, sp. n.

Dark violaceous blue below, the basal joints of the antennæ and the last joint of the tarsi fulvous; above metallic reddish cupreous, thorax strongly punctured at the sides, the latter angulate, elytra more finely punctate-striate.

Length 3 millim.

Head greenish, finely transversely granulate and sparingly punctured, with a central longitudinal depression, antennæ very slender, extending beyond the apex of the elytra, the lower five joints and the eighth more or less fulvous, the others fuscous, third and fourth joints equal, the following ones more elongate; thorax more

than twice as broad as long, the sides angulate below the middle, the rest of the margins oblique, the surface with a few minute punctures at the middle of the disc, the sides strongly and more closely punctured, the punctures round and deep, but not confluent; scutellum impunctate; elytra strongly convex, their greatest elevation before the middle, strongly narrowed at the apex, the surface finely punctate-striate, more strongly so at the sides, the interstices at the same place towards the apex, near the lateral margins, costate; below and the legs dark blue, the last joint of all the tarsi fulvous, posterior femora with a tooth.

Hab. AMAZONS.

This species cannot well be the *C. fulgida*, Lef. which is described as nigro-piceous below, with differently coloured antennæ and tarsi, the thorax with foveolate and confluent punctures and angulate *before* the middle. The "habitat" of that species also differs.

Lamprosphærus bimaculatus, sp. n.

Oblong, pale fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous, thorax extremely minutely and closely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, each with a black, oblong spot below the base.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head with a few fine punctures, the clypeus more closely punctured, distinctly separated, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, the lower three or four joints testaceous, the others fuscous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, greatly narrowed in front, the sides strongly rounded, the angles not produced, slightly thickened, the surface extremely finely and closely punctured; elytra oblong, with a shallow depression below the base, finely and closely punctate-striate, the punctures rather larger within the depression, extremely fine at the apex, each elytron with an oblong black spot near the middle, placed rather nearer to the sutural than to the lateral margin; below and the legs entirely fulvous, elytral epipleuræ rather narrow below the middle.

Hab. RIO JANEIRO.

I only know a single specimen of this species, quite distinct in its system of coloration from any of its allies, also more oblong in shape and with narrower elytral epipleuræ than is generally the case in this genus.

Lamprosphærus was established by Baly on species of very rounded and convex shape, differing from *Chrysodina*

in having long filiform antennæ and rather broad and flat elytral epipleuræ; the absence of a thoracic groove at the sides below, distinguishes the genus from *Chalcophyma* and *Chalcoplaxis*. *Lamprosphærus* is entirely confined to South and Central America, and contains at present species which are much more elongate or oblong in shape than the typical forms described by Baly; at the same time, I see no reason to separate these generically, as so many intermediate degrees exist and as there is an absence of structural differences.

Lamprosphærus bicolorus, sp. n.

Subelongate, piceous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi fulvous, thorax minutely and closely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle, the basal portion fulvous, the posterior two-thirds bluish black.

Length 4 millim.

Fem. Head with a few very fine punctures, the clypeus similarly punctured, triangular, its anterior edge fulvous, nearly straight, labrum piceous, antennæ slender, extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, terminal joints elongate, scarcely thickened, third joint one-half longer than the second but much shorter than the fourth joint; thorax more than twice as broad as long, distinctly narrowed in front, the anterior margin half the width of the posterior one, the sides rather strongly rounded, with a narrow margin, the surface closely and finely punctured throughout, piceous, with a slight greenish tint; elytra rather elongate, the base with a feeble transverse depression, the surface finely punctate-striate, the punctures as well as the striæ rather distantly placed, the base with a transverse fulvous band extending to one-third the length of the elytra, the rest of a bluish black colour; below and the legs piceous, the tarsi fulvous.

Hab. RIO JANEIRO.

A species of rather elongate shape and of nearly the same coloration as *L. dimidiatus*, but that species is less elongate, with metallic blue underside and legs, the elytra are more strongly punctured, and the fulvous portion is distinctly narrowed at the suture. I only know a single female specimen.

Lamprosphærus fulvicornis, sp. n.

Bluish black, the antennæ and the tarsi fulvous, head remotely, thorax closely and finely punctured, elytra closely punctate-striate.

Length 3 millim.

Fem. Head rather strongly but sparingly punctured, with a central feeble longitudinal groove, the epistome not separated from the face, deeply emarginate at its anterior edge, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, the terminal joints slightly thickened, entirely fulvous, the second joint thicker but scarcely shorter than the third one; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, moderately narrowed in front, the surface very closely and finely punctured throughout, with some still more minute punctures on the interstices; scutellum metallic greenish, impunctate; elytra finely and remotely punctate-striate near the suture, much more strongly so at the sides, the interstices at the latter and at the apex, costate; anterior legs dark fulvous, the other legs bluish black, all the tarsi pale fulvous.

Hab. AMAZONS.

Much smaller than *L. fulvitarsis*, Baly, the entire antennæ fulvous, as well as the labrum, the disc of the thorax not granulose and not sparingly but very closely punctured; from other species of the genus the present one differs in the colour of the tarsi as well as in its general coloration.

Lamprosphærus humeralis, sp. n.

Subovate, black, the basal joints of the antennæ, the labrum, palpi and the tarsi fulvous, thorax strongly and closely punctured, elytra closely punctured in rows, dark purplish, the shoulders with a subquadrate red patch.

Length 2 millim.

Head distinctly but not very closely punctured, black, with a slight purplish tint, the labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ with the lower six joints fulvous (the rest wanting); thorax strongly transverse, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the disc strongly and closely punctured, but more remotely so at the middle; elytra ovately rounded, not more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in rather closely approached rows which get finer towards the apex, the colour dark purplish, with a bright red subquadrate patch placed on the shoulders, extending downwards nearly to the middle and half-way across the disc; below and the legs black, the tarsi fulvous.

Hab. VENEZUELA.

Easily distinguished from all its allies by its system of coloration; the specimen before me seems to be a female.

Lamprosphærus fulvimanus, sp. n.

Very convex, metallic green below, above cupreous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi fulvous, thorax obsoletely and sparingly punctured, elytra closely and finely punctate-striate.

Length 6 millim.

Fem. Head finely and rather closely punctured, metallic green, longitudinally grooved at the middle, clypeus broad, sparingly punctured, separated from the face by triangular grooves, labrum obscure piceous, palpi fulvous, antennæ slender, black, the lower three or five joints more or less fulvous, the third and following joints of nearly equal length; thorax three times broader than long, the sides feebly rounded and obliquely narrowed in front, the posterior margin broadly produced at the middle, the disc finely, irregularly, but not very closely, punctured, the punctures intermixed with larger ones, especially at the sides, the extreme lateral margins metallic green; scutellum impunctate; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rather irregular rows, the shoulders prominent, with an obsolete depression immediately below; below and the legs bright metallic green, impunctate, the tarsi light fulvous; prosternum broad, about one-half longer than wide, elytral epipleuræ flat.

Hab. AMAZONS; also SURINAM.

Larger than *L. fulvitaris*, Baly, of different coloration, the thorax not granulate, and differently sculptured, the elytra not excavated near the scutellum. *L. igneipennis*, Jac., also from the Amazons, is smaller and has differently coloured legs and underside; the three specimens before me all seem to belong to the female sex.

Lamprosphærus dimidiatus, sp. n.

Metallic bluish below, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices plane, bluish black, the base with a transverse, laterally widened, broad, fulvous band.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Fem. (?) Of oblong shape, the head metallic greenish, strongly but not closely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, clypeus

indistinctly separated from the face, with a few punctures only, antennæ extending slightly below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower six joints fulvous, the basal joint stained with black above; thorax dark metallic greenish or aeneous, strongly transverse, the sides feebly rounded at the middle, the surface evenly, finely and closely punctured; scutellum broad, metallic green; elytra oblong, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a transverse depression behind the fulvous portion, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows, the basal portion fulvous in shape of a transverse band, its lower edge strongly obliquely narrowed at the suture, the posterior portion of the elytra metallic bluish; below and the legs greenish-aeneous or bluish.

Hab. BOLIVIA; also ECUADOR.

Of somewhat similar coloration to *L. hebe*, Baly, and *L. pulcher*, Baly, but with metallic bluish underside and similarly coloured posterior elytral half, the thorax evenly and closely punctured and the antennæ of different colour. All the specimens contained in my collection seem again to be females, the other sex being apparently much rarer in all cases, but the sexual differences do not seem to be so marked as in other genera.

Lamprosphaerus angulicollis, sp. n.

Oblong, dark fulvous, thorax short, black, the sides subangulate, finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, fulvous, the posterior half black, extreme apex fulvous.

Var. a. Head and thorax fulvous.

„ *b.* Like *var. a.*, but the elytra entirely black.

Length 3-3½ millim.

Head with a few fine punctures, the basal portion fulvous, the rest blackish, the epistome not separated from the face, antennæ filiform, fulvous, the apical two or three joints more or less black, the third and following joints elongate; thorax very short and transverse, the sides strongly oblique anteriorly and posteriorly, angulate near the base, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface very minutely and closely punctured, black, scutellum obscure picous, elytra with a very shallow depression below the base, closely and rather strongly punctate-striate, the anterior half and the extreme apex fulvous, the rest black; below and the legs fulvous, the sides of the breast obscure picous.

Hab. AMAZONS.

A rather variable and aberrant species on account of the angulate sides of the thorax, which give it somewhat the appearance of a small *Nodostoma*; I am, however, unable to separate the species generically, as it agrees in all other respects with *Lamprosphaerus*. In *Chalcophyma* the thorax is likewise more or less strongly angulate, but the posterior legs are dentate and the elytra are generally costate or tuberculate. The coloration of this insect very nearly agrees with that of *L. hebe*, Baly, but the shape of the thorax is quite different.

Lamprosphaerus terminatus, sp. n.

Broadly ovate, piceous below, the head, legs and abdomen obscure fulvous, antennae fulvous, the seventh, tenth, and eleventh joints black, thorax obscure piceous, minutely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, obscure greenish-piceous, the apex fulvous.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Fem. Head finely punctured, fulvous, the middle with a blackish spot, clypeus separated from the face by fine grooves, broad, finely punctured, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennae slender, fulvous, the seventh and the apical two joints black, thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, very narrowly margined, not much narrowed in front, the surface very shining, piceous, extremely finely and rather sparingly punctured; scutellum obscure fulvous; elytra very convex, feebly transversely depressed below the base, closely and rather irregularly punctate-striate, piceous, with a metallic greenish gloss, the apex with a transverse pale fulvous band extending a little way upwards along the sides; below piceous, the abdomen (more or less) and the legs partly or entirely fulvous.

Hab. AMAZONS.

This is a rather peculiarly coloured species, and not a very typical representative of the genus, inasmuch as the thorax has the anterior margin not at all concave, but rather produced at the middle; its general shape is, however, very strongly transverse and quite distinct from that of the genus *Agbalus*, in which I should otherwise have placed the species.

IPHIMEINÆ.

Iphimeis fulvicollis, sp. n.

Below black, the head, basal joints of the antennæ and the thorax fulvous, the latter very minutely punctured: elytra finely semi-punctate-striate, dark violaceous blue.

Length 7 millim.

Fem. Broadly ovate, the head with a few extremely minute punctures, reddish fulvous, the middle with a short longitudinal depression, epistome triangular, its anterior edge but slightly concave, the surface very finely punctured, labrum broad, fulvous, antennæ slender, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the third one-half longer than the second joint but shorter than the fourth, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded; the angles acute, anterior margin concave, posterior one rounded, the surface sparingly and scarcely perceptibly punctured, scutellum dark fulvous; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, with a very feeble basal depression, finely punctured in irregular rows, the punctures more distinct at the base than posteriorly, where they are somewhat geminate, the apex rather pointed, the shoulders prominent, the entire surface dark bluish; below black, as well as the legs, prosternum widened at the base, the latter truncate, the anterior margin of the episternum concave.

Hab. BRAZIL.

I only know a single specimen of this species, distinct from any of its allies by the colour of the head, thorax and underside.

Iphimeis bifasciata, Lefèvre.

I am almost certain that this species is a *Colaspoides*, as I possess a specimen which entirely agrees with Lefèvre's description (Rev. et Magas. de Zool. 1875), but in which the thoracic episternum is slightly convex, a character which probably has been overlooked by the author; the coloration of this species is so marked and unlike that of any other species of the genus *Iphimeis* that it cannot be easily mistaken.

This group contains at present nearly thirty genera, and has been separated by Lefèvre from the *Chrysodinina* with which Chapuis had united them. The characters distinguishing the genera are not always reliable, and are

often obscure and ill-defined; for example, *Lepronota* and *Teaspes* cannot be structurally separated. Chapuis gives as the distinguishing characters, the strongly tuberculate elytra and deeply channelled tibiæ of the first-named genus; and the pubescence of the upper surface and the simple tibiæ as peculiar to *Teaspes*; but even his type of the latter genus *T. morbillosa* has very distinctly channelled tibiæ, while *T. lugubris*, Lefèv., has impubescent elytra; on the other hand many species of *Lepronota* have smooth elytra and some are pubescent. *Agbalus*, another genus included in this section, is given by Chapuis as having mucronate tibiæ, but this is only the character of the male insect, although the shape of the thorax is rather characteristic and differs from that of most of the other genera.

Lepronota discoidalis, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, thorax very finely punctured, elytra finely punctate-striate, the disc æneous, the sides broadly ferruginous, femora æneous at the base.

Length 4 millim.

Head remotely and finely punctured, æneous, labrum obscure fulvous, antennæ entirely ferruginous, extending to the middle of the elytra, the terminal joints robust but elongate, thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the posterior margin broadly rounded at the middle, the surface very minutely and closely punctured; scutellum impunctate, greenish; elytra with a rather deep depression at the sides below the base, finely punctate-striate, the punctures larger at the base, the disc, in shape of a broad posteriorly narrowed band, æneous, the sides and the epipleuræ ferruginous; below and the base of the femora greenish-æneous, the legs ferruginous.

Hab. SOUTH BRAZIL, Lagos (my collection).

Distinct from any of its allies by the coloration, but a true *Lepronota*. I possess a single male specimen.

Agbalus nigroviolaceus, sp. n.

Black, with a slight violaceous tint, the lower joints of the antennæ fulvous, legs bluish, thorax extremely minutely and closely punctured; elytra with basal depression, not more strongly punctured than the thorax, except within the depression.

Mas. Posterior tibiæ with a long projection near the apex, furnished with long fulvous hairs.

Length 5-5½ millim.

Mas. Rather elongate, slightly narrowed posteriorly, the head strongly but remotely punctured, with a shallow central longitudinal groove, epistome wedge-shaped, strongly punctured, its anterior margin nearly straight, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the third and the following three joints elongate, nearly equal; thorax about one-half broader than long, very strongly narrowed in front, the sides rounded with a narrow reflexed metallic greenish margin, the surface convex, extremely finely and closely punctured throughout, the posterior margin with the median lobe moderately produced; scutellum impunctate, bluish; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, punctured like the thorax, the punctures placed in distant rows, more distinct within the depression; below dark greenish, the tibiæ bluish, the posterior femora rather strongly developed.

Hab. AMAZONS.

I know of no other species of *Agbalus* of similar coloration and with such fine punctuation; the male has the characteristic long calcar near the apex of the posterior tibiæ, which are furnished at the same place with long fulvous pubescence; the specimens which I look upon as representing the females of the same species, are shorter and broader, the thorax is more transverse and much less narrowed in front, and the elytra are more strongly punctured, the antennæ are also shorter, and the tibial spur is absent, the colour and the punctuation of the thorax are similar to those of the male.

Agbalus bolivianus, sp. n.

Below æneous, above metallic greenish, basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax very closely punctate, elytra strongly and closely semi-punctate-striate, tarsi blackish.

Length 4 millim.

Of elongate, parallel shape, the head remotely and strongly punctured, with a deep, central, longitudinal groove, the clypeus punctured like the head, antennæ long and robust, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, of nearly equal width, scarcely narrowed in front, the sides rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface closely and rather strongly punctured, with numerous smaller punctures intermixed; scutellum broad, impunctate; elytra with a distinct sub-basal depression, more

strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached semi-regular rows, distinct to the apex, the interstices not raised (but slightly so below the shoulders); legs fulvous, the posterior tibiae in the male with the usual styliform process; tarsi blackish.

Hab. BOLIVIA.

Distinguished from its allies by the comparatively narrow shape, the strong punctuation of the elytra and the dark coloured tarsi.

Agbalus chiriquensis, sp. n.

Greenish-aneous, the antennæ and legs fulvous; thorax narrowed in front, extremely minutely punctured, elytra elongate, closely punctate-striate.

Mas. Posterior tibiae with a thorn-like prolongation near the apex. Length 5 millim.

Head with a few minute punctures and a central longitudinal groove, the epistome wedge-shaped, strongly punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the terminal joints darker; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed in front, the anterior margin half the width of the posterior one, the sides feebly rounded, with a very narrow reflexed margin, the angles acute but not produced, the surface finely and remotely punctured, more closely so at the sides, scutellum smooth, its apex pointed; elytra elongate, with a shallow transverse depression at the sides below the shoulders, the disc more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached regular rows, but nearly obsolete near the apex; legs fulvous; prosternum broad, sparingly punctured.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui.

This species has not the ovate general shape nor the strongly transverse thorax of the typical forms, but otherwise agrees with them in structure and in the tibial spur of the male. I possess two male specimens which I received from Dr. Staudinger and Herr Bang-Haas.

Agbalus subcostatus, sp. n.

Elongate, greenish or brownish æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, knees and tarsi blackish, thorax closely and finely punctured, elytra strongly subgeminate punctate-striate, the sides with two or three short costæ near the apex.

Var. Metallic blue, the legs piceous.

Length 4 millim.

Mas. Head remotely and strongly punctured, with a short central longitudinal groove, the epistome subrugose punctate, its anterior portion rather strongly widened and deflexed, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints and the base of the fifth fulvous, terminal joints thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, but little narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded, the angles acute, the surface closely impressed with smaller and larger punctures, which are more crowded at the sides than at the middle, scutellum impunctate; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, with a distinct transverse depression below the base, the punctures arranged in more or less distinct double rows, which near the apex become single, the interstices below the shoulders thickened, those below the middle at the sides raised into two or three short costæ; legs fulvous, tarsi black.

Hab. BOLIVIA.

Of this species, five specimens, which all seem to be females, are contained in my collection; the subgeminata elytral punctuation, their costate outer interstices and the fulvous legs and black tarsi will help to distinguish the species; of the blue variety one specimen is before me which does not differ except in coloration.

Agbalus strigicollis, sp. n.

Below obscure æneous, above purplish or metallic blue, basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax extremely finely and closely punctured, the sides finely strigose, elytra finely and very closely punctate-striate.

Mas. The posterior tibiæ with a short pubescent tooth near the apex.

Length 5 millim.

Head very closely punctured, the vertex finely longitudinally strigose, clypeus separated from the face by fine oblique grooves, punctured like the head, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ extending beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the apical four joints black, distinctly thickened; thorax proportionately long, scarcely twice broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, the anterior angles produced but not pointed, the disc transversely convex, very finely and closely punctured, the sides with some fine strigæ, the interstices with still more fine punctures, scutellum broader than long, with a few punctures;

elytra with a very feeble depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the surface very finely and closely punctate-striate near the suture, the sides more strongly punctured and slightly rugose below the shoulders; below finely pubescent, the legs dark fulvous with a more or less æneous gloss.

Hab. R. ARGENTINE.

Of this species I have received several specimens from Mons. Clavareau labelled with the locality given above. The description is that of the male which is of purplish colour above, and differs from any other *Agbalus* in the sculpturing of the thorax and the fine and close punctuation of the elytra, also in having the posterior tibiæ with a short tooth only, instead of a longer spine. The female does not differ except in the absence of the tibial tooth and in the blue colour of the upper surface.

Coytiera ænea, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, the antennæ and legs testaceous, thorax very minutely and closely punctured, elytra much more strongly punctured, the punctures semi-regularly arranged near the suture only, the interstices transversely wrinkled.

Length 5 millim.

Of elongate, parallel shape and of pale æneous, subopaque coloration, the head very finely and sparingly punctured, clypeus separated from the face by a triangular groove, more strongly punctured, its anterior edge deeply triangularly emarginate, labrum flavous, antennæ slender and filiform, pale fulvous or testaceous, third and fourth joints equal, elongate, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides slightly narrowed towards the apex, with a comparatively broad reflexed margin, the posterior margin slightly but broadly produced at the middle, the surface rather opaque, very minutely punctured, the punctures of greenish colour, scutellum broadly ovate, with some punctures; elytra strongly and closely punctured, the punctures arranged in indistinct rows near the suture, very irregularly on the rest of the disc, the interstices irregularly wrinkled and longitudinally costate at the apex, the shoulders prominent, followed by a feeble longitudinal ridge which extends nearly to the apex; below piceous with a bluish or æneous lustre, the legs testaceous, the prosternum rather broad, slightly narrowed medially, its apex truncate, mesosternum transversely raised; anterior margin of thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. COLOMBIA (*Pehlke*), Mus. Stettin and my collection.

This insect does not resemble much the type of the genus—*C. marginicollis*, Lef., which is a highly metallic species of much larger size and somewhat differently-shaped thorax, but I cannot find a better place for it. *Euphrytus*, Jac., bears a much stronger resemblance to it, but differs in the strongly narrowed prosternum, which in *C. ænea* is broad; in *Tymnes*, which is of similar shape, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum is convex.

COLASPINÆ.

A fairly well-marked group, principally distinguished by the dentate or angulate sides of the thorax, the filiform antennæ and (with one exception) entire tibiæ. Lefèvre places 23 genera in this group. Of these the genus *Colaspis* contains most species, being numerously represented in South and Central America; a good monograph of this genus is much needed, as it contains nearly 200 species, often extremely closely allied and variable. From *Colaspis* the genus *Rhabdopterus* may be known by the wider thorax, which gives the insect a different appearance, the prosternum is also much broader and less constricted at the middle, and the sides of the thorax are never dentate. *Metaxyonycha* is often more difficult to separate from *Colaspis*, but has the intermediate tibiæ more or less emarginate at the apex and the thorax of more equal width.

Metaxyonycha bogotensis, sp. n.

Reddish fulvous, antennæ (the lower two or three joints excepted) black, thorax bidentate at the sides, deeply transversely foveolate and punctured, elytra metallic green, very strongly and closely semi-rugose punctate, a transverse band at the middle, the lateral margins and the apex fulvous.

Length 10–12 millim.

Fem. Head strongly punctured between the eyes, antennæ slender, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides obsoletely biangulate at the middle, the disc with a transverse depression at each side, strongly and irregularly punctured, more closely so within the depressions, scutellum fulvous;

elytra very deeply and closely punctured, the punctures slightly geminately arranged near the base, the latter with two or three very short costæ, the rest of the interstices somewhat wrinkled and transversely rugose, bright metallic green, the fulvous band placed at the middle, nearly straight and extending to the sides, the latter narrowly and the extreme apex likewise fulvous, the apex of the tibiæ, more or less and the tarsi black.

Hab. BOGOTA.

This species resembles in its coloration *M. fasciata*, Lef. (*pulchella*, Baly), and *M. pretiosa*, Baly, and is most closely allied to the last-named species, it differs in the metallic green (not blue) colour of the elytra and in the distinct short costæ at the base of the latter, the thorax is less broad, its sides are very much less rounded and without the three teeth, so conspicuous in *M. pretiosa*. Baly's type, with which I have compared it, likewise belongs to the female sex. Eight specimens are before me.

Metaxyonycha rugosa, sp. n.

Testaceous, antennæ (the basal four joints excepted) black, thorax closely and not strongly punctured, the sides sinuate, elytra strongly transversely rugose and irregularly punctured, an oblique, subquadrate spot on the shoulders and another below the middle, metallic green.

Fem. Elytra more distinctly longitudinally costate.

Length 8-9 millim.

Mas. Head closely and strongly punctured, triangularly depressed between the eyes, clypeus subquadrate, more sparingly punctured, concave-emarginate anteriorly, antennæ black, the lower four joints testaceous; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, obsoletely biangulate at the middle, the surface irregularly, closely but not very strongly punctured, with an obsolete depression at the sides, scutellum elongate, elytra semi-regularly punctate-striate near the suture, irregularly and strongly punctured at the sides, the interstices obsoletely longitudinally costate and very strongly transversely rugose, testaceous, the shoulders with an elongate subquadrate and slightly oblique metallic green spot, extending to about the third portion of the length of the elytra, a similar-coloured spot of somewhat subtriangular shape placed immediately below the middle; intermediate tibiæ strongly curved at the apex, the anterior tarsi widened and elongate.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Flohr*).

From several similarly coloured species (*M. chlorospilota*, Marsh., *M. godmani*, Jac., *M. hirsuta*, Jac.), the present insect differs in the very strongly rugose, almost verrucose, lateral portion of the elytra, and the shape and position of the elytral green spots; the first of these or the one placed on the shoulders is not round but elongate and of an oblique sutural direction, and the posterior spot is placed at a greater distance from the apex than is generally the case in the allied species. I received three specimens from the late Mr. Flohr, too late for the publication of the species in the *Biologia Centr. Americana*.

Metaxyonycha fasciata, Lefèv. (Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1875).

This species was described by Baly again as *M. pulchella* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881); neither Lefèvre nor Baly mentions which sex he was describing. Lefèvre had evidently female specimens before him, as he describes the elytra as costate, but does not mention any impressions of the thorax, on account of which Baly looked upon his *M. pulchella* as distinct, but this depression is not always equally well marked, or perhaps Lefèvre forgot to mention it. I have now both sexes before me, the male from Venezuela; in this sex, the costæ of the elytra are only slightly visible, and the fulvous band which divides the metallic green patches is slightly widened at the suture. Other differences of importance, making allowance for those of sex, I cannot find.

Metaxyonycha batesi, Baly.

M. formosa, Lef., agrees in every detail with this species. Neither author mentions the sex, nor does Lefèvre compare his species with that of Baly, which was described two years before his own; he simply says that it differs from his *M. fasciata* in the absence of the elytral costæ, besides the colour of the tibiæ and tarsi, but it does not seem to have struck him that elytral costæ are generally peculiar to the female sex in this genus, but not always, which makes it all the more necessary to state which sex the author is describing.

Aracyntha thoracica, sp. n.

Rufous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax with purplish gloss, remotely punctured, elytra metallic green or blue, strongly geminate-punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 9 millim.

Fem. Head with a distinct purplish gloss, remotely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, clypeus separated from the face by a deep transverse groove, finely punctured, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, all the joints with the exception of the basal two, elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded and obsoletely bisinuate, narrowly marginate, the surface rufous and with a distinct purplish gloss, irregularly and rather remotely punctured, the punctures shallow; scutellum fulvous; elytra with strong double rows of punctures, the interstices longitudinally costate throughout; below fulvous, the legs darker, the tibiæ and tarsi black, the latter elongate, the tibiæ deeply sulcate, the intermediate ones emarginate at the apex.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

This species is very closely allied to the well-known *A. tricolor*, Perty, and of exactly the same coloration, but differs in the shape of the thorax, which is much shorter, more transverse, and has the sides much more strongly rounded than in the allied species, there is also a very strongly-pronounced purplish gloss, absent in its ally. I only know the female of this species, which is of smaller size than *A. tricolor*.

Colaspis perplexa, sp. n.

Elongate, æneous, the antennæ fulvous, thorax bidentate near the base, closely and finely punctured, elytra very closely punctate-striate.

Length 8 millim.

Mas. Head very closely and rather finely punctured, clypeus as closely and more strongly punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ slender, fulvous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, bidentate near the base, the surface very closely and finely punctured, with a small depression at each side; elytral punctuation scarcely stronger than that of the thorax, except at the sides, the punctures arranged in very closely approached rows, the interstices not rugose, the base with a rather distinct transverse depression; below and the legs piceous with a distinct æneous or metallic green lustre; prosternum elongate, narrowed between the coxæ.

Hab. VENEZUELA.

C. perplexa differs from *C. nobilitata*, Lef., and *C. egena*,

Lef., in the dark æneous general colour and that of the legs, in the closely punctured head, and other details; the comparatively large size, fulvous antennæ and the closely-approached rows of punctures, which are slightly geminate near the suture, will help to separate the species from any others nearly similarly coloured.

Colaspis corrugata, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous or fuscous with more or less metallic green lustre, the antennæ flavous, thorax biangulate at the sides, the surface strongly and deeply punctured, the interstices corrugate and convex, elytra similarly sculptured, with three or four interrupted longitudinal costæ, legs fulvous.

Length 3 millim.

Mas. Head closely, very deeply and coarsely punctured, the interstices rugose, clypeus sculptured in the same way, its anterior edge straight, the apical portion as well as the labrum fulvous, antennæ flavous, extending below the middle of the elytra, the terminal joints thickened; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly angulate at the middle, sinuate below the latter, the entire surface with strongly raised, irregular shaped rugosities, the interstices everywhere deeply punctured, the sides with a broad but shallow depression; elytra with about eight more or less distinct and interrupted longitudinal costæ, the interstices deeply punctured and strongly transversely rugose; below and the legs fulvous with a slight æneous gloss.

Hab. PERNAMBUCO.

This is one of the most deeply and strongly-sculptured species, and closely allied to *C. sulcata*, Lef., the latter insect is, however, larger, the antennæ are differently coloured, and the sculpturing of the thorax is less strongly marked; the general coloration of *C. corrugata* is more or less fulvous with brassy-green reflections above. The term "corrugate" expresses best the rough upper surface of the insect, and the name *C. corrugata* was given to it by the late Lefèvre, who had the specimen for examination but did not publish a description of it.

Colaspis elegans, sp. n.

Below metallic blue, above violaceous, basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax biangulate at the sides, evenly and closely punctured, elytra geminate-punctate-striate.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head strongly punctured near the eyes and at the middle, the clypeus more closely punctate, labrum piceous, antennæ black, the lower five joints fulvous, terminal joints rather thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, distinctly angulate at the middle of the sides, the anterior angles tuberculate, the surface evenly, closely and strongly punctured, the punctures evenly distributed; elytra with a feeble depression below the base, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely placed double rows, which near the apex become single, the interstices smooth, not convex; below of a more greenish tint, the legs fulvous.

Hab. RIO JANEIRO.

Amongst the violaceous or blue species, this is the only one which has the elytral punctuation arranged in double rows in connection with the closely and evenly punctured thorax.

Colaspis rufipes, sp. n.

Metallic violaceous blue, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs reddish-fulvous, thorax angulate at the middle, very closely punctured, elytra punctured like the thorax in very closely arranged rows, the interspaces not convex, except at the apex.

Length 7 millim.

Mas. Head strongly and very closely punctured, transversely depressed between the eyes, the clypeus punctured like the head, bounded above by smooth raised spaces at the sides, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ fuscous, the lower five joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, the following joints more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, rather long, the sides distinctly angulate at the middle, the surface deeply but not very closely punctured at the disc, very closely so at the sides, where the punctures extend close to the lateral margins, scutellum impunctate, transverse; elytra not more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows near the suture, more crowded and irregularly at the sides and still more so at the apex, which has a short raised tubercle placed near the lateral margins; below violaceous, the flanks of the thorax strongly punctured, the rest impunctate, legs rufous.

Hab. BOLIVIA.

Much more strongly and closely punctured than *C. lacordairei*, *C. impressa*, Lef., and *C. sulphuripes*, Lef., larger than the last-named species, the elytra without basal depression, the legs reddish fulvous.

Colaspis batesi, sp. n.

Below ferruginous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black, above metallic violaceous, thorax biangulate, remotely and strongly punctured, biimpressed, elytra remotely, subgeminately punctate-striate.

Length 7 millim.

Fem. Of broadly ovate, convex shape, the head with a deep longitudinal central groove, very strongly punctured between the eyes, the vertex nearly impunctate, clypeus transverse, closely punctured at the middle, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ rather short and stout, black, the lower four joints fulvous, terminal joints slightly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, biangulate at the middle, the upper angle rather obsolete, the surface with a deep fovea at each side, very sparingly punctured at the middle of the disc, more strongly and closely so at the sides, scutellum transverse, impunctate; elytra with a feeble depression below the base, not more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in distant, somewhat geminate, rows, the punctures themselves likewise widely separated; below and the legs ferruginous, the breast with a purplish gloss.

Hab. AMAZONS.

From other similarly coloured species, the present one is separated by the black terminal joints of the antennæ, the remote punctuation of the thorax and of the elytra, in connection with the colour of the underside. The male is unknown to me.

Colaspis imitans, sp. n.

Mas. Metallic greenish below, above dark violaceous, the basal and apical joints of the antennæ and the legs flavous, head and thorax greenish, finely punctured, sides of the latter angulate at the middle, elytra finely punctured in regular rows, the interstices flat.

Fem. Much larger, the thorax with two foveæ laterally.

Length 10 millim.

Mas. Head very closely and distinctly punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, the clypeus likewise very closely punctate, labrum fulvous, palpi flavous, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the basal four and the apical two joints flavous; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the lateral margins angulate at the middle, the angles acute, dentiform, the surface remotely and distinctly but not strongly punctured, of dark greenish colour, the sides sometimes impressed with a round fovea, scutellum greenish, smooth;

elytra with a feeble transverse depression below the base, violaceous, the punctures not stronger than those of the thorax and arranged in regular not very closely approached rows, distinct to the apex ; below metallic greenish, legs pale flavous.

Hab. PERU ; BOLIVIA ; AMAZONS ; COLOMBIA.

I must separate this species, of which both sexes are before me, from *C. caelestina*, Erichs., on account of the different colour of the antennæ, and from *C. lacordairi*, Lef., on account of the fine punctuation of the thorax and elytra, which is the same in all the specimens before me. The Colombian specimen has a blackish violaceous thorax and elytra, but does not differ otherwise. *C. sulphuripes*, Lef., has black antennæ with the basal three joints brownish only, the colour of the underside differs, and the abdomen is clothed with fulvous hairs. The difference in size between the two sexes is very great and the thorax of the female is much more transverse and with a fovea at each side.

Colaspis amazona, sp. n.

Below bright metallic green, above greenish cupreous, the basal joints of the antennæ, the base of the femora and the tibiæ and tarsi, fulvous, thorax angulate at the middle, confluent and strongly punctured, elytra deeply and closely punctured, the interstices transversely rugose and strongly longitudinally costate at the apex.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head metallic green, the vertex cupreous and strongly punctured, with a deep central longitudinal groove, clypeus with a deep fovea at the base, impunctate, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, fuscous, the lower five joints fulvous ; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides angulate at the middle, the angles produced, the surface deeply and confluent punctured, the interstices raised and smooth ; the punctures extending to the lateral margins, scutellum smooth, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, nearly similarly punctured, the punctures arranged in irregular double rows near the suture and at the sides where they are also larger, the interstices at the latter place, strongly transversely rugose, those at the posterior half of the elytra strongly longitudinally costate ; legs slender, the base of the femora fulvous, the posterior portion metallic green, the tibiæ fulvous as well as the tarsi, the first joint of the latter very elongate ; the flanks of the thorax as well as the rest of the underside impunctate, metallic green.

Hab. AMAZONS.

Closely allied to *C. inquinata*, Lef. (according to Lefèvre, who examined the insect), but the elytra without any basal depression, and the femora metallic green, not blackish at their posterior half.

Colaspis venezuelæ, sp. n.

Fulvous below, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the apex of the posterior femora blackish, above metallic green, thorax angulate at the middle, very closely and rather strongly punctured, elytra deeply and irregularly punctured, the interstices everywhere strongly transversely rugose, costate at the apex.

Length 4 millim.

Mas. Head strongly and rather closely punctured, metallic-green, clypeus of similar sculpture at the base, nearly impunctate anteriorly, its anterior edge nearly straight, labrum fulvous, palpi pale fulvous, the terminal joint piceous, antennæ black (the last three joints wanting), the lower three or four joints fulvous below; thorax one-half broader than long, the sides angulate at the middle, the surface very closely and evenly punctured, the middle of the disc with a narrow less closely punctured space; elytra with strongly raised transverse rugosities throughout, the interstices deeply punctured, the punctures forming two more regular rows near the suture, the interstices near the apex longitudinally costate; below and the legs fulvous, the apex of the posterior femora black; flanks of the thorax strongly punctured.

Hab. VENEZUELA, Ceara.

This species seems still more closely allied to *C. inquinata* than the preceding one, on account of the fulvous underside, which, however, is without metallic gloss. The closely and evenly punctured thorax will, however, at once distinguish the insect from the last-named species. *C. anceps*, Lef., has a distinct elytral depression and quite a different sculpture.

Colaspis porosa, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, with a slight violaceous tint, the head and thorax fulvous, very finely and closely punctured, elytra extremely closely and strongly punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled or reticulate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Mas. Head rather closely punctured, reddish fulvous, clypeus similarly punctured, palpi and antennæ black, the joints rather strongly widened (the apical two wanting); thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the angles acute, produced, the sides distinctly bidentate at the middle, crowded with round punctures, the middle of the disc much more sparingly punctured, scutellum black; elytra very dark violaceous, strongly and extremely closely punctured, the interstices everywhere reticulate, especially near the apex, the suture at the latter place accompanied by two more or less distinct costæ; below and the legs black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together, the flanks of the thorax closely punctured, prosternum strongly widened at the base.

Hab. PERU.

The colour of the head and thorax and that of the elytra in connection with the porous appearance of the latter parts will easily distinguish this species.

Colaspis multicostata, sp. n.

Black, the head and thorax metallic cupreous, distinctly punctured, sides of the latter biangulate, elytra black, very strongly longitudinally costate, the interstices strongly punctured.

Length 6 millim.

Fem. Head remotely but strongly punctured, reddish cupreous, margined with metallic green, clypeus transversely subquadrate, deeply punctured at the base, its anterior edge bidentate, labrum black, palpi fulvous, the apical joint black, antennæ extending slightly beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the basal four joints fulvous; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, rather convex, the sides biangulate at the middle, the surface strongly and closely punctured at the sides, more finely and remotely so at the middle, bright metallic cupreous; elytra with eight very acutely raised longitudinal costæ on each, transversely depressed below the base, the legs dark piceous.

Hab. BRAZIL, St. Paulo.

The cupreous colour of the head and thorax, the black elytra and their strongly raised costæ will distinguish this species at first sight. I only know a single, apparently female, specimen, contained in my collection.

Colaspis viridipunctata, sp. n.

Below aneous, above obscure fuscous, the interior of the punctures green or bluish, antennæ and femora fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi flavous,

thorax biangulate at the sides, strongly and closely punctured, elytra very closely and rather irregularly punctured, the punctures not stronger than those of the thorax.

Length 7 millim.

Met. Head very closely and rather strongly punctured, with a deep longitudinal, central groove, clypeus punctured like the head, labrum and palpi flavous, antennæ entirely fulvous, extending below the middle of the elytra; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, rather long, the sides biangulate at the middle, the surface closely but unevenly punctured, the interstices rather convex, the sides with a small fovea; elytral punctuation arranged in very closely approached semi-regular rows, the apex more closely and irregularly punctured, the sides with a narrow longitudinal costa, more distinct below the middle; below greenish-æneous, impunctate.

Hab. AMAZONS.

The nearest allied species to the present one seem to be *C. pruinosa*, Lef., and *C. araria*, Lef., but in both these insects the elytral punctuation is still much more closely placed, so that the interstices are not larger than the punctures, in *C. viridipunctata* on the other hand, the punctures are arranged in rows, although very closely so, and the interstices are smooth and larger than the punctures; the general coloration is a sombre brownish fuscous, but the interior of the punctures is greenish or blue; the tibiæ and tarsi are paler than the femora; the female does not differ in these respects.

Colaspis colombica, sp. n.

Obscure dark æneous, thorax closely and strongly punctured at the sides, the latter angulate at the middle, elytra strongly geminate punctate-striate, the interstices at the apex longitudinally costate.

Length 4-4½ millim.

Head extremely closely and strongly punctured, the labrum dark fulvous, antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal joints stained more or less with flavous below, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides angulate at the middle, the disc very deeply and closely punctured at the sides, the latter sometimes with a depression, the middle of the disc with a more or less smooth, longitudinal narrow space; elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in double rows near the suture, those at the sides more irregularly so, the interstices near the apex strongly longitudinally costate.

Hab. COLOMBIA (*Pehlke*), Mus. Stettin and my collection.

The general colour of this species is a very dark, almost blackish-green æneous, in which it resembles *C. strigosa*, Lef., and several other species, it is however of rather small size, the antennæ and legs are likewise dark, and the elytral punctuation is distinctly geminate near the suture, the interstices however are only costate near the apex. There seems to be no difference of importance between the sexes.

Colaspis amabilis, sp. n.

Metallic green, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs pale fulvous, thorax closely and finely punctured, angulate at the sides, elytra finely semi-geminate punctate near the suture, more strongly and irregularly so at the sides, the interstices at the latter place transversely rugose.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head rather closely punctured, metallic green with purplish or cupreous stains, the space between the eyes with a deep transverse groove, clypeus triangular, closely punctured, labrum obscure fulvous, palpi flavous, the apical joint piceous, antennæ piceous, the basal four or five joints fulvous below, the first joint metallic green above; thorax with the sides angulate at the middle, the anterior angles thickened and tuberculate, the disc punctured like the thorax, the punctures rather fine but deep and closely placed, the interstices scarcely raised; elytra with a transverse depression below the base, the punctures near the suture not stronger than those of the thorax and placed in not very distinct double rows, but singly near the apex, those at the sides much stronger and more irregularly placed, the interstices transversely rugose at the same place; legs fulvous, the posterior femora with a more or less metallic green gloss, the extreme apex of the tibiae and the tarsi piceous.

Hab. BOLIVIA.

One of the smaller-sized species and principally distinguished by the rather evenly and not very strongly punctured thorax with the interstices not raised, also by the smooth appearance of the elytra near the suture, where the punctures are fine and placed in double rows. *C. geniculata*, Lef., has a widely punctured thorax and rounded or semi-rounded lateral margins according to the description, the knees are also described as piceous and the colour of the upper surface as bright cupreous. *C.*

densicollis, Lef., differs in having a very densely, minutely and aciculate punctured thorax.

Colaspis ornatipennis, sp. n.

Below black, the head and thorax fulvous, the latter closely punctured and strongly angulate at the sides, elytra flavous, strongly punctured, the sutural and lateral margins, a large basal spot, an elongate, medially narrowed discoidal stripe and a short transverse band near the apex, violaceous black, legs flavous.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Mas. Head convex, finely punctured above the eyes, with a short central groove, epistome sparingly punctured, bounded above by two strongly raised callosities, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the apical two joints fulvous; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides with a single tooth at the middle, the surface fulvous, finely and closely punctured at the sides, sparingly so at the disc, scutellum black; elytra not depressed below the base, punctate-striate near the suture, the sides much more strongly and more irregularly punctured, the punctures much finer and more single near the apex, the surface flavous, the sutural margin narrowly (except at the base) and the lateral ones more broadly black, a rather large rounded spot on the shoulder, an elongate, medially narrowed short band below the middle and a narrow transverse short band near the apex bluish-black; legs flavous, the femora streaked with black above.

Hab. PERU.

This is a well-marked species of which four specimens are contained in my collection, it seems allied to *C. picta*, Lef., but is black below and has but three, not four, elytral spots, which are also differently placed; the female does not differ in any marked degree.

Colaspis (?) *heterocelita*, sp. n.

Metallic greenish with cupreous gloss, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tibiæ and tarsi blackish, thorax with rounded sides, convex, rugosely punctured, elytra nearly similarly sculptured.

Mas. Elytral punctuation close and semi-regular, the interstices transversely wrinkled.

Fem. Elytra with the interstices strongly longitudinally costate, the costæ abbreviated posteriorly.

Length 5 millim.

Head closely rugose punctate as well as the clypeus, the latter bounded above by the usual smooth, metallic callosities, eyes large, antennæ slender, longer than half the length of the body, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth, terminal joints somewhat widened; thorax of somewhat subcylindrical shape, not more than one-half wider than long, the sides rounded at the sides, very little narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, the surface extremely closely impressed with round and strong punctures, the interstices finely rugose, metallic green, with a slight cupreous reflection; elytra oblong, wider at the base than the thorax, more strongly punctured, the punctures more regularly placed in rows although not to any marked degree, the interstices finely wrinkled; below more bluish in colour, the tibiæ and tarsi piceous, the anterior ones in the male triangularly dilated.

Hab. RIO JANEIRO.

It is very probable that this insect is the representative of a new genus very closely allied to *Colaspis*, of which it has nearly all the structural characters except that of the thorax. This part is of a much more convex, narrow and subcylindrical shape than in any other species of the genus, and the sides are devoid of teeth or angles, in the male at least; in the female an obsolete angle is visible at the middle however, and the thorax is slightly broader. The insect likewise greatly puzzled the late Lefèvre, who placed it doubtfully in *Colaspis* and gave it (*in litt.*) the name I have retained. The female differs greatly by the strongly raised costæ of the elytra, but scarcely in any other way.

Rhabdopterus perucensis, sp. n.

Ovate, broad, black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax sparingly and finely punctured, elytra strongly subgeminately punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate, strongly so at the apex.

Length 7 millim.

Mus. Of rather broad and robust shape, black, without metallic gloss, the head finely and closely punctured at the vertex, the middle and the clypeus rather more strongly punctured, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three or four joints more or less fulvous below; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly widened at the middle, the sides straight at the base, subangulate before the middle and from thence narrowed towards the apex, with a narrow reflexed margin, anterior angles acutely pointed, the surface convex, remotely and finely punctured; elytra narrowed at the apex, with a

feeble transverse depression below the base, strongly punctured in irregular double rows, the interstices (especially at the base, sides and apex) longitudinally convex; below and the legs black, shining, the intermediate tibiæ slightly curved, strongly sulcate, the first joint of the anterior tarsi strongly dilated; prosternum broad, its surface concave, nearly smooth.

Hab. PERU.

The thorax in this species has the sides almost entire, a slight angulation only being visible before the middle. This, the general black colour and that of the antennæ and the convex elytral interstices distinguish the species from its allies. The female does not differ except in the normal not dilated anterior tarsi.

Rhabdopterus imitans, sp. n.

Broad and robust, black, thorax irregularly and strongly punctured, the interstices rugose, elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate, the sides rugosely punctured.

Length 7 millim.

Mas. At first sight this species may be taken for the female of the preceding species, but as I have both sexes of that insect before me, there can be no doubt about the present one representing another species. The differences are as follows:—the general colour is not of such a pronounced black but has a slight cupreous or purplish tint, the second and third joints of the antennæ are shorter, the punctuation of the thorax is quite different, strong, irregular and with raised or rugose interstices at the sides; the elytra have only single rows of punctures, occasionally doubled, irregular and closely placed at the sides, and the interstices are more strongly costate. In all other respects the species agrees with the preceding one. I possess two exactly similar specimens.

Hab. PERU.

Rhabdopterus colombiensis, sp. n.

Dark raneous, the antennæ flavous, the seventh and the apical two joints piceous, thorax subangulate at the sides, remotely and not very strongly punctured, elytra more strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate at the apex, legs obscure piceous.

Length 6 millim.

Mas. Head finely and somewhat closely punctured, the clypeus separated from the face, similarly sculptured, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, flavous, the seventh and

the apical two joints piceous ; thorax strongly transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the sides subangulate at the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the angles slightly produced outwards, the disc remotely and not very strongly punctured, the sides more closely punctate, the interstices with some very fine punctures, scutellum impunctate ; elytra scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached, fairly regular rows, the punctures scarcely stronger at the sides, the interstices at the apex costate ; intermediate tibiae slightly curved ; the male organ is slender and strongly curved, the apex is produced into a long point of lanceolate shape, the under surface very slightly sulcate.

Hab. COLOMBIA.

The principal character which distinguishes this species from its allies is the remotely punctured thorax, the closely arranged rows of punctures of the elytra, which have the sides scarcely differently sculptured, in connection with the colour of the antennæ and the dark æneous general colour ; I cannot find any other species described to which these details apply ; several specimens are contained in my collection, others I received for examination from M. Clavareau.

The following species described here are all of small size, and have lost much of the shape of the more robust and typical forms, agreeing in that respect with *R. crosulæ*, Lef., of which I possess typical specimens ; the thorax in these species is short, transverse, and the sides are obliquely narrowed anteriorly and more or less angulate near the base ; there is no reason to separate them generically from *Rhabdopterus*, as intermediate stages occur ; which again proves the difficulty of classification in the exotic species of *Eumolpidæ*. By drawing attention, however, to this divergence of shape, the determination of the species will be assisted.

Rhabdopterus apicicornis, sp. n.

Piceous with metallic cupreous gloss, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, thorax finely and irregularly punctured, subangulate at the middle, elytra strongly and semi-regularly punctured anteriorly, with basal depression, the interstices longitudinally costate at the apex, tarsi piceous.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head very finely punctured at the vertex, the latter shining, with purplish reflections, clypeus separated by a more rugosely punctured space, its surface sparingly punctured, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ with the apical five joints black, the others fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight at the base, subangulate at the middle, narrowed towards the apex, the surface finely, irregularly and not very closely punctured, the interstices with some finer punctures, æneous, the lateral margins narrowly metallic green; elytra with a small but distinct depression below the base, obscure cupreous, rather finely punctate-striate near the suture, much more strongly and irregularly so at the sides, the interstices at the apex as usual costate; below piceous, the breast metallic greenish, legs fulvous, the tarsi nearly black, the anterior tibiæ curved.

Hab. VENEZUELA.

In the semi-cupreous colour of the upper surface this species seems to agree with *R. cuprinus*, Lef., likewise from Venezuela, but differs in having no intermediate dark joints of the antennæ, the thorax also is finely, not strongly and confluent punctured as in Lefèvre's species, which is also a larger insect. I only know the male sex.

Rhabdopterus amazonicus, sp. n.

Dark æneous, the labrum and the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax angulate at the sides, closely and finely punctured, elytra with basal depression, more strongly punctate-striate, the striae remotely placed, the interstices at the apex costate.

Length 4 millim.

Mas. Of short and broadly ovate shape, the head sparingly and remotely punctured, the base of the clypeus and the space near the eyes with some stronger punctures, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, the basal four and the eighth and ninth joints fulvous, the others black; thorax twice and a half broader than long, the sides angulate before the middle, from there to the base straight, the surface finely and rather closely punctured, but rather more remotely so at the middle than at the sides, the interstices with some still finer punctures, the extreme lateral margins metallic greenish; elytra with prominent shoulders and with a transverse depression below the base, rather finely and remotely punctate-striate, the interstices near the apex moderately costate; below of a more piceous colour, the legs nearly black.

Hab. AMAZONS.

Amongst the smaller species of the genus, *R. amazonicus* is distinguished by the coloration of the antennæ, the fine and close punctuation of the thorax, and the remote striae of the elytra; the female does not differ except in the more transversely shaped thorax.

Rhabdopterus apicipes, sp. n.

Dark æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax short, strongly dentate at the sides, rather finely and closely punctured, elytra with basal depression, rather finely and remotely punctate-striate, legs fulvous, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi piceous.

Length 4 millim.

Head remotely and finely punctured at the vertex, the latter convex, epistome transverse, more strongly punctured, separated from the face by a few strong punctures, labrum fulvous, antennæ rather long, black, the lower four or five joints pale fulvous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides strongly widened at the middle, with a very distinct tooth, sinuate in front of the latter, anterior angles dentiform, the surface rather finely and closely punctured, the interstices with some very minute punctures, not raised; elytra with a distinct depression below the base, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, except within the depression and at the sides anteriorly, the interstices flat, scarcely raised even at the apex; legs fulvous, the femora with a slight æneous gloss, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less piceous.

Hab. PERU.

One of the smaller-sized species, to be separated from most of its allies by the colour of the antennæ, the comparatively finely punctured thorax and elytra, the absence of the rugosities of the latter, the tooth at the sides of the thorax and the colour of the legs. Two specimens before me seem to represent the female sex only.

Rhabdopterus abdominalis, sp. n.

Below obscure piceous, the legs and abdomen fulvous, above greenish-æneous, thorax finely and closely punctured, subangulate near the base, elytra elongate, finely and semi-regularly punctured near the suture, more irregularly and strongly so at the sides, apical joints of the antennæ piceous, tarsi bluish black.

Length 4 millim.

Mas. Head metallic greenish, minutely granulate and finely and sparingly punctured, with a longitudinal central groove, eyes large,

clypeus triangular, more strongly and closely punctured, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the basal joint stained with metallic green above, terminal joints piceous; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides obliquely narrowed in front, subangulate near the base, with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface very minutely granulate, greenish-æneous, finely and irregularly punctured, the punctures arranged in batches at the sides and at the disc; elytra elongate, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a distinct transverse depression below the base, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in three or four more or less regular rows near the suture, much more irregularly so at the sides, the interstices at the latter place transversely rugose, those near the apex longitudinally costate; below and the legs more or less fulvous, the breast with metallic green gloss, tarsi dark bluish.

Hab. AMAZONS.

I have retained the specific name given to this species by Lefèvre, who compared the insect with his types; *R. abdominalis* belongs to the group of smaller-sized species, having an anteriorly strongly narrowed thorax with angulate sides; the fulvous antennæ, which have the terminal joints only darker, and the fulvous abdomen and legs principally distinguish this species. Two apparently male specimens are before me.

Rhabdopterus venezuelensis, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous with a strong metallic green lustre, antennæ with the seventh joint piceous, head and thorax very closely punctured, sides of the latter obscurely angulate at the middle, elytra more or less fulvous, with closely approached semi-regular rows of punctures, the interstices scarcely wrinkled.

Fem. The sides of the elytra with two more or less distinct costæ.

Length 4 millim.

Head and clypeus very closely and distinctly punctured, more or less metallic green, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ comparatively short, fulvous, the seventh joint fuscous, basal joint short and stout, second and third rather short, the terminal joints elongate and thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, scarcely perceptibly angulate at the middle, with a narrow reflexed margin, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, the surface extremely closely and rather finely punctured, the punctuation somewhat unevenly distributed, the interstices slightly wrinkled, metallic greenish;

elytra elongate, narrowed posteriorly, with a feeble depression below the base, the punctuation a little larger than that of the thorax and arranged in irregular closely approached rows which become nearly indistinct at the apex, the interstices not raised or convex; legs short and stout, the tibiae at the apex and the first joint of the anterior tarsi strongly dilated in the male, fulvous. In the female the shoulders are raised into an acute costa which gradually is broken up into small tubercles, this is followed by another longer costa near the lateral margins; prosternum broad, subquadrate.

Hab. VENEZUELA.

This is a somewhat aberrant species, resembling in the fulvous colour, stained more or less with metallic green, the preceding species, but the shape of the thorax is quite different, not being narrowed anteriorly and very slightly angulate, the surface also is very closely punctured and the elytral punctuation is not so uneven and broken as in so many species, the antennae have only the seventh joint darkened and are less elongate than is usually the case; the female only differs in the elytral costae.

Rhabdopterus fulvicollis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the seventh and the apical two joints of the antennae piceous, thorax remotely and extremely minutely punctured, elytra metallic blue, closely and strongly punctured, the base with a transverse depression.

Length 4 millim.

Fem. Of oblong shape, the head fulvous, with a few minute punctures and a shallow central longitudinal groove, clypeus bounded above and at the sides by distinct, oblique grooves, its surface nearly impunctate, antennae long and slender, fulvous, the seventh and the apical two joints piceous; thorax more than twice as broad as long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides oblique, with a narrow reflexed margin, the surface with a few scarcely perceptible punctures, scutellum piceous; elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base, closely and strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in somewhat irregular rows, the interstices slightly rugose at the sides, metallic blue or greenish with a slight purplish gloss; below and the legs fulvous.

Hab. AMAZONS.

The fulvous colour of the head and thorax in connection

with that of the underside and legs will separate this species from any of its allies. Two exactly similar specimens are contained in my collection.

Rhabdopterus semifulvus, sp. n.

Fulvous with a slight æneous gloss, antennæ with the seventh and last joint piceous, the thorax greenish, very finely and rather closely punctured, the sides subangulate near the base, elytra with a feeble depression below the base, more strongly punctured, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Of oblong, parallel shape, the head longer than broad, fulvous, more or less strongly stained with metallic green, remotely but strongly punctured, the clypeus more closely punctured, strongly separated from the face by a deep groove and laterally by the smooth raised callosities at the base of the antennæ, eyes large and round, antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the seventh and the last joint piceous; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, subangulate below the middle, with a narrow reflexed metallic green margin, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface rather closely and finely punctured, the punctures evenly distributed, the colour metallic greenish, scutellum of the same colour; elytra rather long, of a more distinct fulvous colour, slightly stained with æneous, the base with a feeble depression, rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached fairly regular rows, the interstices not raised; below and the legs fulvous, the anterior legs more elongate than the others, prosternum longer than broad, dilated at the base, impunctate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together.

Hab. AMAZONS.

Of a distinct fulvous colour; the thorax of a more pronounced metallic greenish tint than in *R. venezuelensis*, and very finely punctured, instead of finely granulate as in that species; the punctuation of the elytra stronger and more regularly placed in rows, the colour of the antennæ also different.

Hermesia brunnea, sp. n.

Entirely fulvous, thorax subangulate at the sides, extremely finely and closely punctured, elytra more strongly punctured in closely approached rather regular rows.

Length 5-6 millim.

Mas. Head finely and rather closely punctured, the clypeus transverse, more strongly punctured than the vertex, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, subangulate in the female, very obscurely so in the male, with a distinct reflexed margin in both sexes, the surface very finely and closely punctured, with an obsolete depression at the sides; scutellum broader than long; elytra scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, rather strongly and regularly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose, obsoletely costate near the apex; prosternum slightly narrowed at the middle.

Hab. BRAZIL.

Of this species, three specimens are contained in my collection; the female is of larger size, with the thorax more transverse and the reflexed margins broader and the angulation at the sides more marked. The species might perhaps equally well find its place in *Rhabdopterus* had it not been for the structure of the thorax. No other species of *Hermesia* described up to the present is of similar coloration. The exact locality is unknown to me.

Alethaxius angulicollis, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, thorax finely and subremotely punctured, the sides angulate below the middle, elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the extreme apex.

Fem. The elytra finely geminate-punctate, the base with three elongate tubercles.

Length 4-5 millim.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, emarginate at its anterior edge, labrum æneous, palpi fulvous, the last joint piceous, antennæ short and robust, the terminal joints strongly thickened, more or less piceous, the basal five joints fulvous, the fourth and the following two joints of equal length, the third slightly shorter; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, angulate below the middle, the anterior margin produced at the middle, much shorter than the posterior one, the angles mucronate, the surface very finely and sparingly punctured at the disc, more strongly and closely so at the sides, scutellum broader than long, impunctate; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, with a

feeble depression below the base, very finely geminate punctate-striate near the suture, more strongly so at the sides, the interstices near the extreme apex longitudinally costate; legs short and stout, æneous like the underside, the anterior tibiæ strongly widened at the apex, carinate, the first joint of their tarsi strongly widened, prosternum narrow and elongate, its base slightly concave; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. COLOMBIA (*Pehlke*), Mus. Stettin and my collection.

This is another species, for which it is difficult to find the proper place; it does not quite agree either with *Colaspis* or with *Alethaxius*; but the short and robust antennæ and the narrow prosternum induced me to place it in the latter genus. The thorax is, however, less transverse and even, and its lateral margin instead of being bi- or tri-sinuate, as in *Alethaxius*, is only angulate; anyhow these characters will help in the recognition of the species. Female specimens of other species of *Alethaxius* are likewise often provided with tubercles or short costæ at the base of the elytra; and in the present species, of which both sexes are before me, the female agrees in this respect with the other members of the genus.

Alethaxius (?) *sericeus*, sp. n.

Below more or less greenish, the antennæ and legs flavous, head and thorax dark fulvous with greenish tint, closely punctured and finely pubescent, elytra flavous, the lateral margins greenish, strongly rugosely punctured, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 5 millim.

Of elongate, parallel shape, the head strongly and closely rugose punctate, metallic green, the ground colour dark fulvous, sparingly clothed with short grey pubescence, clypeus broad, not separated from the face, sculptured like the head, its anterior edge deeply triangularly emarginate, labrum and palpi flavous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third joint very slightly shorter than the fourth one, the terminal joints moderately widened; thorax transverse, of equal width, the anterior and posterior margins parallel, the sides bisinuate, with a narrow reflexed metallic green margin, the disc extremely closely punctured and clothed with fine grey pubescence, scutellum sparingly punctured; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, strongly punctured in double rows, the interstices transversely rugose, and longitudinally costate, flavous, the interior of the punctures and the lateral margins and epipleuræ

metallic green; below dark fulvous or piceous, the breast stained with metallic green, the legs flavous, the femora thickened, the tibiæ simple, claws appendiculate, the prosternum narrowly elongate, pubescent.

Hab. COLOMBIA (*Pehlke*), Mus. Stettin and my collection.

The above description is that of the male, which may be known, as usually, by the dilated anterior tarsi; the insect is doubtfully placed by me in the present genus, on account of the scarcely thickened antennæ and the pubescent head and thorax, no other species of *Alethaxius* at present known being similar in structure; it agrees, however, in the shape of the thorax and that of the prosternum as well as in other details, with those of the genus in question.

Alethaxius verrucosus, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous with a slight bluish gloss, the apical joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi blackish, thorax extremely closely and finely punctured, angulate at the sides, elytra very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices strongly verrucose and rugose at the sides.

Var. Legs entirely fulvous.

Length 5-7 millim.

Head very closely and rather finely punctured, as well as the clypeus, the latter obsoletely separated from the face, antennæ black, the lower six joints fulvous; thorax of equal width, scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides strongly dentate at the middle and angulate before and below the tooth, the surface extremely closely, evenly and finely punctured; elytra deeply and strongly punctured, the punctures irregularly arranged in rows at the suture, forming striæ near the apex, the interstices at the rest of the disc strongly verrucose and rugose, forming a more or less distinct costa near the lateral margin; legs bluish-black, the femora fulvous at the base.

Hab. BRAZIL, St. Catharina.

The general coloration is a light or dark fulvous with a more or less æneous gloss; the thorax is extremely closely and finely punctured, offering a great contrast with the elytra, on which the sculpture is coarse, close and irregular with very strongly rugose interstices; the colour of the legs seems very variable; the tibiæ and

tarsi are bluish-black and the apex of the femora similarly coloured in what I take to be the normal form, specimens with fulvous legs representing the variety. There does not seem to be much difference between the sexes. I know of no other species of this genus which is similarly coloured; the comparatively short antennæ and the equal width of the thorax agree better with *Aletharius* than with *Colaspis*.

Campylochira fulvicornis, sp. n.

Below metallic cupreous, above aeneous, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax obscure cupreous, the sides bidentate, sparingly and strongly punctured, the punctures metallic green, elytra finely punctured in distant rows, more strongly so at the sides, the interstices at the latter place rugose.

Mas. The anterior tibiæ curved at the apex, the first joint of the tarsi dilated.

Length 8 millim.

Head cupreous, closely and strongly punctured with a deep longitudinal groove, clypeus well separated from the face, the base closely punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, shorter than the fifth one; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, bidentate at the middle, the surface irregularly and sparingly impressed with strong, metallic green punctures; elytra aeneous with a cupreous gloss, finely and remotely punctate-striate near the suture, the base with a rather marked depression, the sides more strongly punctured and with the interstices rather rugose, the interior of all the punctures metallic green; below and the femora cupreous, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, prosternum broad, its base truncate.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

Allied to *C. fulvipes*, Lef., but of a totally different sculpture on account of the sparingly punctured thorax and remotely punctured elytra. The genus *Campylochira* is distinguished from *Podoxenus*, Lef., by the much shorter metatarsus of the posterior legs (which is very elongate in the last-named genus) and by the broad prosternum.

CHALCOPHANINÆ.

This is one of the best defined groups on account of the base of the prosternum being either bilobed or concave. In *Chalcophana* proper the sides of the thorax are rounded, but in *Otilea* they are dentate. Here more than in any other group is it essential to distinguish the sexes, as the females very frequently have costate elytra, this character being wanting in the males. *Cychrea*, Baly, cannot, I think, be separated from *Chalcophana* as has been done by Lefèvre, but *Eriphyle* may be justified as a distinct genus on account of the distinctly widened terminal joints of the antennæ.

Otilea fulva, sp. n.

Mas. Elongate, entirely fulvous, thorax angulate at the sides, remotely and irregularly punctured, elytra strongly subgeminately punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Fem. Thorax broader, the elytral costæ much more strongly raised, the interstices rugose at the sides.

Length 6-8 millim.

Mas. Of elongate, posteriorly pointed shape, the head very finely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, the clypeus subquadrate, with a few deep punctures, antennæ long and slender, extending to the apex of the elytra, entirely fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides strongly angulate at the middle, the surface remotely, irregularly and rather strongly punctured, the sides with a more or less deep fovea, scutellum longer than broad; elytra pointed posteriorly, the shoulders prominent and angulate, strongly punctured in irregular double rows, the interspaces longitudinally costate, the costæ at the sides and at the apex very strongly raised; below impunctate, shining, legs long and slender, prosternum oblong, its base moderately bilobed.

Hab. VENEZUELA.

This species, distinguished by its uniform fulvous colour and the strongly costate elytra, was named by Lefèvre *O. jacobyi* but not described. I have therefore renamed it; the female is broader and larger, the thorax is, as usual, more transversely shaped and more sparingly punctured, and the elytral costæ are more strongly raised and their interstices at the sides rugose.

Otilea foveipennis, sp. n.

Metallic greenish cupreous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax dentate at the sides, very sparingly and strongly punctured, elytra dark fuscous, foveolate punctate, the interstices rugose at the sides, longitudinally costate near the apex.

Length 8 millim.

Fem. Head remotely and rather finely punctured at the vertex, the latter metallic green, clypeus separated from the face by a triangular, rugosely punctured depression, fulvous, its surface impunctate, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, all the joints, with the exception of the basal two, elongate and slender; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides with a distinct tooth at the middle, the surface metallic green, with some deep punctures irregularly distributed across the middle of the disc, the margins impunctate; elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, narrowed posteriorly, of a fuscous slightly purplish colour, deeply, closely and irregularly foveolate-punctate, the sides strongly transversely rugose, the apex with three or four strongly raised costæ, the subsutural one of which is preceded by a row of regular and smaller punctures; below and the femora cupreous, with a more or less greenish gloss, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, prosternum distinctly bilobed, the mesosternum produced into a distinct point.

Hab. PERU.

I only know a single female specimen of this species, which may be at once known by the foveolate sculpturing of the elytra, which agree in that respect with *O. cariosa*, Oliv.; that insect is, however, of a much broader and more robust shape, and differs also in its general coloration and that of the antennæ.

Chaleophana fenestrata, sp. n.

Flavous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra finely and irregularly punctured, black, each with four short stripes at the middle, placed transversely, and the apex, flavous.

Length 6 millim.

Of broadly ovate shape, the head impunctate, with a small depression between the eyes, flavous as well as the labrum and palpi, antennæ reaching to the middle of the elytra, flavous, the terminal five joints black, slightly flattened; thorax twice as broad as long, of

usual shape, the sides rounded, narrowed anteriorly, the surface impunctate, flavous, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, scutellum flavous; elytra very finely and irregularly punctured, the apical portion nearly impunctate, black, the lateral margins from the middle downwards and the apex more broadly, flavous, four similarly coloured short, narrow spots are placed across the middle of each elytron; below and the legs flavous, the prosternum deeply bilobed.

Hab. UPPER AMAZONS, Ega.

Two specimens of this curiously-marked species are contained in my collection, both belonging apparently to the female sex.

Chalcophana brevis, sp. n.

Broadly ovate, fulvous, the terminal seven joints of the antennæ black, thorax finely and rather closely punctured, elytra greenish-cupreous, without depression, closely and rather finely punctate-striate.

Length 6 millim.

Mas. Of rather short and convex shape, the head closely punctured at the vertex, with a distinct longitudinal groove, frontal callosities bounded behind by a transverse groove, clypeus nearly impunctate, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ fulvous, the intermediate joints more or less piceous; thorax about one-half broader than long, rather strongly narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles produced, the surface finely and irregularly punctured, the punctures of unequal size, scutellum fulvous; elytra without basal depression, very convex, of a brassy greenish colour, finely punctured in closely approached, semi-regular rows, the sides (in the female) with an indication of a short costa below the shoulders; the epipleuræ, the underside and legs fulvous, the breast posteriorly and the tarsi piceous.

Hab. COLOMBIA.

Allied to *C. landolti*, Lef., and *C. puncticollis*, Lef., likewise from Colombia, but the elytra in both sexes without basal depression and costæ (in the female there is only an indication of a short costa below the shoulders). *C. suavis*, Har., must be another closely allied species, but is larger, and the antennæ have only the basal two joints fulvous, the rest black, the apex of the elytra is likewise described as ferruginous.

Chalcophana cœruleipennis, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ, apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black, thorax nearly impunctate, elytra strongly punctured in closely-approached rows, metallic blue, the extreme apex fulvous.

Fem. Elytra with deep basal depression, more finely punctured in double rows, the sides with three costæ, the inner and outer one abbreviated anteriorly.

Length 7–8 millim.

Mas. Head nearly impunctate, the clypeus swollen, with a few very minute punctures, antennæ black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous below (the last three joints wanting); thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the angles dentiform but scarcely produced, the surface with a few extremely fine punctures, scutellum fulvous; elytra with a distinct but not very deep depression below the base, bounded laterally by a short costa which begins at the shoulders, the surface rather strongly punctured in closely approached and fairly regular rows which show a slight tendency to run double, the punctures within the depression stronger than the others, the ground colour a bluish-green as well as the epipleuræ, the extreme apex fulvous; below, the femora and the basal portion of the tibiæ fulvous, the apex of the latter and the tarsi black, this colour extending at the anterior tibiæ nearly to the base.

Hab. COLOMBIA, S. Innes.

The female of this species is larger and broader, the thorax is twice as broad as long, and the anterior angles are produced outwards, the elytra are geminate punctate-striate with a deep basal depression and have four costæ at the sides; of these, the longest and most strongly-marked extends from the shoulders to the middle, two others are placed near the sides at the lower portion, and the fourth is placed at the middle and precedes the humeral costa, it is very short, the epipleuræ in the same sex are likewise fulvous; but in everything else it agrees with the male.

Amongst the species which have similarly coloured tibiæ and tarsi may be mentioned *C. consobrina*, Har., *C. effulgens*, Erichs., *C. viridipennis*, Germ., and *C. limbalis*, Har. Of these the first named has distinctly geminate punctate elytra, and the female has no elytral costæ, the second has no elytral fulvous apex, the third named is of different coloration and has only the tarsi black; *C. limbalis* differs in having the sides of the thorax sub-angulate; *C. eximia*,

Baly, has likewise similarly coloured legs, but the elytra are of a different colour, and have eight costæ (presumably in the female).

Chalcophana erichsoni, sp. n.

Black, with a slight bluish tint, the basal joints of the antennæ and the labrum fulvous, thorax with a few fine punctures, elytra reddish-brown, closely punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides costate.

Length 10 millim.

Fem. Head with a deep, central groove, finely strigose, clypeus elongate, wedge-shaped, scarcely punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous (the last two joints wanting), fourth joint distinctly longer than the third; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides moderately rounded, the anterior angles produced, the surface with a few fine punctures and some very fine longitudinal strigæ near the base, bluish-black, scutellum black; elytra elongate, with a transverse depression below the base, reddish-brown, rather strongly and closely punctured, the punctures much finer towards the apex, sometimes slightly arranged in double or treble rows, the interstices at the sides below the base raised into short costæ to the number of three, the shoulders prominent and followed by a more pronounced costa extending nearly to the apex at which place it is very strongly raised, the lateral margin likewise strongly and acutely costiform; below and the legs black, very shining, with a slight bluish lustre, impunctate.

Hab. PERU.

I cannot identify this species, of which I only know the female, with *C. conspicua* of Lefèvre, who describes his insect (likewise from Peru) as having the abdomen "cyaneum," the breast, head and thorax as "nigro-æneis" and the tarsi as "rufis"; the author also describes the elytra as geminate punctate, and mentions two costæ only below the shoulders; in other respects the two insects seem very much alike.

Chalcophana picta, sp. n.

Fem. Fulvous, the head, antennæ, the breast and the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax minutely punctured, subangulate at the sides, elytra closely and more strongly punctured, fulvous, two elongate stripes (one humeral, the other lateral) and a transverse irregular band at the apex, including a fulvous spot, black.

Length 7 millim.

Head with a few minute punctures, deeply triangularly depressed between the eyes, black as well as the labrum, antennæ black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous below (the terminal three joints wanting); thorax strongly transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides obliquely narrowed anteriorly, subangulate near the base, with a distinct reflexed margin, the anterior angles produced outwards, the surface with a few very minute punctures, fulvous, scutellum black; elytra irregularly and very closely punctured, without basal depression, fulvous, the shoulders with a black spot, ending in two elongate stripes, which run parallel to below the middle, the apex with a broad transverse band, the anterior edge of which is deeply concave at the suture and including a small fulvous spot of the ground colour, elytral epipleuræ fulvous anteriorly, black below the middle; below and the femora fulvous, the breast, tibiæ and tarsi black, prosternum deeply bilobed.

Hab. UPPER AMAZONS.

I only know a single female specimen of this rather aberrantly formed and marked species, which probably varies a good deal in the design of the elytra; these differ from those of any other species of the genus, and the angulation of the thorax and its greatly transverse shape is likewise strange to the majority of its allies, but not important enough to separate the species generically; it was on a somewhat similarly shaped species—*C. histrio*, Baly—that Baly founded his genus *Cychrea*, which cannot rightly be separated from *Chalcophana*.

PSEUDOCOLASPINÆ.

All the genera included in this section are Eastern, the only exception is *Sphæropis*, which inhabits the southern and central portion of America. The species of this genus are all pubescent and of small size; not more than 6 or 8 species are at present known, to which I add another one here.

Sphæropis fruhstorferi, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, clothed with silvery pubescence, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi, more or less, fulvous, thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra more finely but as closely punctured, the shoulders raised in shape of a short ridge.

Length 4 millim.

Head remotely but rather strongly punctured, the interstices sparingly clothed with erect whitish hairs, antennæ extending slightly beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the apical joints fuscous, strongly thickened, the fourth joint about the length of the second one, the third more elongate; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, the anterior portion rather strongly deflexed, the surface strongly but not very closely punctured at the disc, the punctures more crowded at the sides, of round shape, the interstices clothed with long white hairs, scutellum broad, punctured; elytra convex, parallel, much more finely punctured than the thorax, the punctures more distinct at the basal portion than posteriorly and arranged in closely approached irregular rows, the shoulders acutely costiform (♀?), the interstices everywhere furnished with long white hairs; below and the femora æneous, the tibiæ towards the apex and the tarsi fulvous.

Hab. BAHIA (*Frühstorfer*).

Larger than *S. æruginosus*, Lef., the thorax less closely punctured and the apex of the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous. I am uncertain as to the sex.

EDUSINÆ.

In this and the following sections are placed all those *Eumolpidæ* which have postocular lobes, or in which the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum is more or less convex, in opposition to the previous genera in which the same part is straight or concave; there are, however, many instances in which this character is obsolete, and the student is in doubt to which of the two groups the insect may be referred. These cases are, however, isolated, and any other mode of division would be equally uncertain as no character can be relied upon in the *Phytophaga*. It is rather remarkable that this group is but feebly represented in the New World, most of the genera having their metropolis in the Eastern portion of the globe.

Argæa mucronata, sp. n.

Greenish-æneous, antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax closely punctured and finely strigose, elytra strongly punctured, the interstices transversely rugose at the sides, longitudinally costate at the apex.

Mas. The anterior tibiæ with a short spur at the apex, the tarsi dilated.

Length 5 millim.

Head finely and closely punctured, with a feeble longitudinal sulcus, labrum fulvous, antennæ fulvous, slender, extending to about the middle of the elytra, the third and following joints equal, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the surface very closely punctured, the sides closely longitudinally strigose; scutellum with a few punctures; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in irregular rows near the suture, very closely and irregularly at the sides, the interstices at the latter place strongly transversely rugose, costate at the apex; legs fulvous, the apex of the anterior tibiæ produced outwards into a short spur; the intermediate tibiæ curved at the apex; prosternum elongate, narrowed between the coxæ, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

Hab. BRAZIL, S. Catarina.

Distinct from the other species of the genus by the structure of the anterior tibiæ in connection with the very closely punctured thorax.

MYOCHROINÆ.

Glyptoseclis dohrni, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, clothed with white pubescence, the antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax very finely punctured, elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the interstices transversely wrinkled; below clothed with dense white pubescence.

Length 6 millim.

Head finely and moderately closely punctured, clothed with white hairs, the clypeus separated from the face by a shallow groove, labrum and palpi fulvous, the antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin oblique at the sides and produced at the middle, the disc finely punctured and clothed with white pubescence; elytra closely and more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures irregularly placed except near the suture, the interstices fully transversely wrinkled at the sides, less distinctly so at the inner disc and thinly clothed with white pubescence in a longitudinal direction; under surface densely covered with white hairs, the legs fulvous.

Hab. COLOMBIA (*Pehlke*), Mus. Stettin and my collection.

This *Glyptoseclis* is of much smaller size than *G. æneipennis*, Baly (= *fascicularis*, Baly), and devoid of any white hairy spots; the finely punctured thorax, entirely fulvous antennæ and general smaller size separates the species from *G. gayi*, Lef. The sexes do not differ materially, but the last abdominal segment of the female is provided with a shallow fovea.

Dictyneis canaliculata, sp. n.

Elongate, dark fulvous, clothed with grey pubescence, thorax very finely rugose-punctate, with lateral depressions, elytra strongly and closely punctured, the interstices rugose, the apex suddenly deflexed with two rows of divergent tubercles, forming a channel.

Length 7 millim.

Fem. Head dark brown, clothed with fulvous pubescence, longitudinally channelled at the middle, finely rugose, the clypeus more strongly so, transverse, palpi and antennæ fulvous, the third joint longer than the fourth, the apical joints slightly thickened, extending beyond the middle of the elytra; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides with a strongly produced angle below the middle, the disc with a shallow depression at the sides, very finely rugose-punctate, scutellum transverse, pubescent; elytra narrowed posteriorly, the apical portion deflexed at right angles, the disc strongly rugose-punctate throughout, with traces of longitudinal raised lines which at the truncate portion form a ridge of highly-raised tubercles which diverge slightly towards the apex without extending to the latter, the apical portion of the elytra is very thickly covered with grey pubescence; legs dark fulvous, all the femora armed with a tooth.

Hab. CHIL.

There is no other species of this genus described which resembles the present insect in the structure and sculpturing of the elytra. The male is unknown to me.

ENDOCEPHALINÆ.

Endocephalus tibialis, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted), tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax closely and irregularly punctured, elytra much more strongly punctured, the interstices slightly rugose.

Length 9 millim.

Head finely and remotely punctured with an obsolete transverse depression between the eyes, the clypeus more strongly and closely punctured, antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the lower four joints pale fulvous, terminal joints strongly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, widened at the middle, the lateral margins nearly straight, the surface punctured like the head, the angles acute and slightly thickened; elytra rather strongly, irregularly and closely punctured, the interstices finely rugose or wrinkled, the shoulders prominent and subcostate at the lower portion; below and the legs fulvous, the knees, tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. BRAZIL.

I only know female specimens of this species, which differs from any of its congeners in its system of coloration.

Endocephalus nigripes, sp. n.

Black, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous, above testaceous, thorax strongly and sparingly punctured, elytra closely and semi-regularly punctate, legs black.

Length 8 millim.

Head broad, the vertex impunctate, the clypeus not separated from the face, distinctly punctured, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints testaceous or fulvous, the third and fourth joint equal; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides deflexed, the lateral margins straight at the base, slightly rounded anteriorly, the disc rather deeply punctured at the basal portion, very sparingly and finely so anteriorly, scutellum oblong; elytra subcylindrical, testaceous, shining, rather strongly punctured in closely approached and very irregular rows which become much finer near the apex; below and the legs black, the prosternum and the mesosternum flavous, the abdominal segments more or less margined with fulvous.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

At once distinguished from the preceding species by the black underside and legs; there does not seem to be much difference between the sexes, beyond the rather larger size of the female.

Endocephalus militaris, sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax finely and remotely punctured, elytra strongly and irregularly punctate, flavous,

a broad band at the base and another below the middle, not extending to the sides or apex, metallic blue.

Length 8 millim.

Fem. Head finely punctured at the vertex, the latter convex, rather deeply grooved at the middle, epistome more strongly punctured, apex of the mandibles black; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, robust, black, the lower three joints fulvous, third and fourth joint equal, the following joints rather strongly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, of nearly equal width, the sides straight at the base, feebly rounded anteriorly, the surface finely and sparingly punctured, reddish fulvous; scutellum flavous; elytra elongate, subcylindrical, very closely, strongly and rather irregularly punctured, the interstices somewhat raised, the anterior half occupied by a regular-shaped, transverse blue band not extending to the lateral margins, the posterior portion with a rather broader band, similarly abbreviated at the sides and apex, leaving these of the flavous ground colour which also separates the blue bands at the middle, in shape of a narrow and very regular band; below and the femora fulvous, the tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

Evidently very closely allied to *E. fasciatus*, Lef., and nearly agreeing in its system of coloration with that species, but without any marks on the thorax and the punctuation of the latter not dense and aciculate as Lefèvre describes his species, the general size of *E. militaris* also smaller.

Colaspoides pavonina, sp. n.

Fulvous or piceous, terminal joints of the antennæ black, thorax very sparingly and minutely punctured, elytra closely and finely punctured, two spots at the base, one at the sides below the middle and another at the apex of each elytron, flavous.

Var. Elytra flavous, the margins and two transverse bands, one before, the other below the middle, piceous.

Length 7 millim.

Fem. Head minutely punctured, dark fulvous or piceous, the clypeus not separated from the face, antennæ rather short, fulvous, the terminal five joints black, third and fourth joints equal; thorax more than twice as broad as long, finely and sparingly punctured, the sides rounded and narrowed towards the apex, the surface dark fulvous, shining, scutellum fulvous; elytra very closely and rather irregularly punctured, fulvous, each with four flavous spots which are surrounded by black rings, of these spots two are placed

at the base, the outer one surrounding the shoulders, the inner one rounded in shape, another spot is placed close to the lateral margin below the middle, and the fourth, of larger ovate shape, near the apex; below and the legs fulvous.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

This species cannot be the *C. ocellata*, Lef., which is described as having the elytra black with five fulvous spots on each. I do not think I err in considering the banded form as representing an aberration in which the spots have united into bands, since it is not accompanied by any difference in structural characters.

Colaspoides opulenta, sp. n.

Obscure fulvous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi black, head metallic green, thorax obsoletely punctured, flavous, the basal margin piceous, elytra greenish aeneous, closely and semi-regularly punctured.

Length 7 millim.

Head sparingly but strongly punctured, metallic green, clypeus transverse, more closely and finely punctured, labrum fulvous, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower three joints fulvous, fourth joint much smaller than the third and fifth joint; thorax strongly transverse, slightly narrowed in front, the sides feebly rounded, the disc with a few very fine punctures, flavous, the anterior and posterior margins obscure piceous; scutellum greenish, impunctate; elytra rather elongate, not very convex, closely and evenly punctured, the punctures of moderate size; below and the legs fulvous, tarsi black.

Hab. COLOMBIA.

I know of no similarly coloured species of this genus; a single male example is contained in my collection.

Colaspoides abdominalis, sp. n.

Dark violaceous, the head and breast sometimes metallic green, the antennæ, legs and abdomen fulvous, thorax very finely and sparingly punctured, elytra more strongly and very closely semi-punctate-striate.

Length 5 millim.

Mas. Head rather closely and strongly punctured, with a deep central groove, clypeus sparingly and more finely punctured, eyes

reniform, the labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ with the lower eight joints fulvous (the rest wanting), the third joint one-half longer than the fourth, the latter equal in length to the sixth joint; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded with an extremely narrow margin, the surface convex, finely and sparingly punctured; scutellum impunctate; elytra very convex, without basal depression, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rather regular rows of equal size throughout, the interstices not raised, the shoulders prominent; legs and abdomen bright fulvous, the breast dark violaceous.

Hab. BOLIVIA.

Easily known by the system of coloration; in one of my specimens, the head and the breast are metallic green; the species is closely allied to *C. tibialis*, Lef., but is smaller, the punctuation of the elytra is much closer and the antennæ and legs are entirely fulvous.

Colaspoides paraguayensis, sp. n.

Elongate and parallel, black, the head and thorax dark fulvous, strongly punctured, elytra blackish with violaceous tint, strongly and closely punctured, the interstices semi-rugose, the apical portion with a short acute costa at the sides.

Length 7 millim.

Head strongly and not very closely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, clypeus transverse, indistinctly separated from the face, sparingly punctured, antennæ long and slender, black, the basal four joints fulvous; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles produced, the surface strongly and remotely punctured, fulvous; scutellum with a deep fovea, black; elytra elongate and subcylindrical, violaceous black, very strongly and closely punctured, the interstices slightly rugose and here and there with traces of longitudinal smooth lines, the apical portion with a distinctly raised short costa near the sides; below and the legs black; anterior margin of the pro-thoracic episternum strongly convex; prosternum longitudinally sulcate at the sides.

Hab. PARAGUAY.

Quite distinct in coloration and the presence of the single elytral costa from any other South American species of the genus; there are four specimens, apparently of both sexes, contained in my collection.

Colaspoides decemlineata, sp. n.

Fulvous, head and thorax extremely finely and closely punctured, elytra more distinctly punctured, flavous, each with five narrow longitudinal stripes and the suture anteriorly, dark brown.

Var. All the elytral stripes short and interrupted.

Length 7 millim.

Head with a central longitudinal groove, closely and finely punctured, the epistome triangular, separated from the face by narrow grooves, closely and finely punctured, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, entirely fulvous, the terminal five joints distinctly thickened and shortened; thorax twice and a half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, narrowed towards the apex, the posterior margin strongly rounded, the surface punctured like the head, fulvous; scutellum dark fulvous; elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures closely and irregularly placed, the disc alternately striped with flavous and brown, forming on each elytron five dark narrow stripes, of which the intermediate one does not reach the apex, while the preceding and following stripes are joined posteriorly, the same is the case with the outer three at the base.

Hab. BRAZIL, San Paulo.

The variety is much paler in colour and all the stripes are interrupted; this specimen is probably immature. Both sexes are before me.

Colaspoides flavofasciata, sp. n.

Dark brown, the terminal joints of the antennæ black; thorax nearly impunctate, strongly transverse, elytra closely and finely punctured, with a subsutural and lateral pale flavous longitudinal stripe.

Var. Elytra pale fulvous or testaceous, with or without the flavous stripes.

Length 7 millim.

Fem. Head very finely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, the antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the terminal four joints black, third and the following two joints elongate, nearly equal, apical joints short; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides and the posterior margin strongly rounded, the angles acute, the surface with a few extremely fine punctures; elytra strongly convex, closely and finely punctured, the punctures of nearly equal size throughout and

evenly distributed, chestnut-brown, the suture accompanied by a narrow flavous band, the lateral margins and the epipleuræ of the same colour ; below and the legs dark brown, femora unarmed.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

I know of no similarly coloured species of *Colaspoides* ; the unicolorous variety resembles *C. vulgata*, Lef., and *C. nigrimana*, Lef., but the general size is much larger and the colour of the antennæ and sculpturing of the elytra quite different from either species.

Colaspoides balyi, sp. n.

Fulvous, the vertex of the head and the apical joints of the antennæ black, thorax with a few fine punctures, elytra closely punctate-striate, fulvous, a broad transverse band at the base and another below the middle, not extending to the apex, black.

Var. Head entirely fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Head rather closely and distinctly punctured, depressed between the eyes, the epistome broad, similarly punctured, labrum flavous, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the outer six joints black, third and fourth joints equal, the fifth longer, terminal joints very slightly widened ; thorax twice as broad as long, fulvous, the sides strongly rounded, the surface with a few very fine punctures irregularly distributed ; scutellum fulvous ; elytra very closely punctured in irregular rows, the punctures of even size and distinct to the apex, with a broad transverse black band, extending to one-third of their length, its posterior edge sinuate and not extending quite to the lateral margins, immediately below the middle another equally broad band of triangular shape occupies the posterior portion of the elytra, leaving the lateral and apical margins of the ground colour, these two bands are separated by a narrow fulvous band of nearly regular shape ; underside and legs entirely fulvous.

Hab. BRAZIL, Espiritu Santo.

Of this well-marked species I possess three specimens of both sexes, one of which has the vertex of the head black but differs in no other way ; it may be separated from *C. bifasciata* by the entirely fulvous thorax and the different position of the elytral bands ; from *C. fasciata*, Lef., the insect differs in the unspotted thorax and in the black portion of the elytra, which does not extend to the

lateral or apical margins in the present species, and in the fulvous tarsi. *C. deyrollei*, Baly, has the under surface and legs piceous and differs entirely in its system of coloration.

MELINODEA, gen. nov.

Body oblong, glabrous, antennæ with the apical joints dilated, palpi incrassate, thorax transverse, of equal width, the sides entire, feebly rounded, scutellum oblong, elytra wider than the thorax, irregularly punctured, legs robust, the femora unarmed, tibiæ bicarinate at each side, the first joint of the posterior tarsi longer than the second one, claws bifid, the inner division short, prosternum broad, its apex truncate, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum convex.

The genus proposed here will enter the group of *Endocephalinæ* of Chapuis' arrangement; it does not agree with any genus placed in that section and seems intermediate between *Endocephalus* and *Melinophora*, from both of which it differs in the bifid claws; the more elongate shape approaches nearly to *Endocephalus* but the shape of the thorax is rather more transverse and less subcylindrical, the same difference separates the genus from *Melinophora*, in which the thorax is rounded and dilated at the sides.

Melinodea metallica, sp. n.

Below and the legs violaceous blue, above metallic greenish, head and thorax extremely minutely punctured, elytra very finely and closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate and aciculate.

Length 8 millim.

Head very sparingly and finely punctured and granulate, green, subopaque, the spaces at the base of the antennæ dark blue, clypeus separated at the sides only by fine oblique grooves, bluish, its apex triangularly emarginate, labrum and palpi black, the latter strongly thickened, eyes sinuate at their inner margin, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower joints bluish, the terminal five joints widened and flattened; thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin straight at the middle, the angles produced in front, posterior margin obliquely widened towards the middle, the sides feebly rounded, with a narrow marginal groove, the surface sculptured and punctured like the head; scutellum blue, finely punctured; elytra convex, narrowed at the apex, the shoulders

prominent, the surface very closely and finely punctured, the interstices everywhere aciculate and granulate; below and the legs violaceous blue.

Hab. BRAZIL, Minas Geraes.

I only know of a single, apparently male, specimen; this is contained in my collection.

TYPOPHORINÆ.

Paria subænca, sp. n.

Obscure æneous, antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra strongly punctate-striate, the punctures obsolete near the apex, fulvous, a spot near the scutellum, the sides anteriorly, the suture and an elongate mark at the middle of each elytron, æneous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head obscure æneous, finely punctured at the vertex, the middle with a finely raised ridge, clypeus subquadrate, with a few punctures, eyes surrounded by a very narrow groove which meets in front of the clypeus, antennæ fulvous, the terminal joints strongly thickened; thorax subcylindrical, about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, the surface finely and closely punctured, obscure æneous, the ground colour fulvous, scutellum æneous, impunctate, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, strongly and regularly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures nearly absent near the apex, fulvous, the humeral callus and a spot near the scutellum, the suture narrowly and the lateral margins more broadly æneous, a larger spot of similar colour is placed at the middle of the disc; below obscure æneous, the legs fulvous.

Hab. LA PLATA.

The most nearly allied species to this one seems to be *P. maculigera*, Lef., but the author describes the head as deeply sulcate between the eyes, the vertex as smooth and the thorax as strongly punctured at the sides, the elytra are also provided with an extra subapical spot. I received several specimens of the present insect from Mons. Clavareau of Brussels.